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a series planned by the committee with the object of furthering mutually the cultural relations between America and France. The republication of the work in Paris, under such patronage, points anew to the historical interest of France in America—not only as a past field of colonial enterprise, but also as the present home of some millions of French people, retaining vigorously their national distinctiveness, and preserving a national culture, of which the scholarship of Garneau is such an eloquent testimony. On this side, a history dealing with the place of France in the beginnings of America is always welcome; but the Comité France-Amérique has placed the reception of this work beyond a doubt by means of a new edition, the fifth, in which the original acquires an altogether different value.

By offering the revision of the work to M. Hector Garneau (a grandson of F.-X. Garneau), the Comité France-Amérique secured an editor who desired, as a tribute to the memory of the first historian, to enhance the usefulness of the book by making it accord with the requirements of recent historical scholarship. M. Hector Garneau has brought to his task a very extensive knowledge of the sources and literature of Canadian history; and, as editor only, he has been content to use for bibliographical references and appendices material which might well have made a work under his own name. By relating the text of the original to all the material now available for study and research, he has, in effect, transformed a classic of the early nineteenth century into a model of critical thoroughness. It would be difficult to say whether the volume at hand owes more to the excellent narrative style and philosophic grasp of the author, than to the critical revision and annotation of the editor: for what is editorial in form has often a substantive value that can hardly be dissociated from authorship. In its present edition the combined work of author and editor makes the most complete general history of French Canada that we have; and one which, while always acceptable in earlier editions, has now become invaluable.

C. E. FRYER.

McGill University, Montreal.

HEAPE, WALTER. *Sex Antagonism.* Pp. 217. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913.

A book devoted to the sex question, now so much in the public mind, written from the biological point of view, ought to be of peculiar interest. The author's frank avowal that one aspect of the present social unrest is due to an almost universal ignorance of the part sex plays in race development and in modern civilization is worthy of consideration. The book is written as a criticism of Frazier's theories of Exogamy and Totemism which mean little to the lay mind. He disagrees with Frazier as to the origin of these universal customs in primitive society, regarding Exogamy as due to the instinctive sex impulses of the male, while Totemism is a feminine creation which has special relation to the function of maternity.

His main contention, of vital importance to the social student in general, is that the biological differences in sex express themselves in all phases of life in a fundamental difference in sex impulses and instincts which are strongly

opposed to each other. "Thus the male and female are complementary; they are in no sense the same and in no sense equal to one another; the accurate adjustment of society depends upon the proper observance of this fact." Sex antagonism is the result of the disturbance of complementary relations in an artificial society the practical significance of which is exhibited in the modern feminist movement. Beginning in inter-sex antagonisms it culminates in intra-sex conflict, and the author sees great danger in the tendency to develop the latent secondary male characters in the female sex. He says: "By training her recessive male qualities she can never attain to more than a secondary position in the social body; but by cultivating her dominant female qualities, by increasing their value, she will gain power which no man can usurp and will attain that position as a true complement of man which is essential for the permanence and the vigor of the race."

Many readers will feel that the writer has exaggerated the differences in sex characters of men and women, but that it is a subject too much neglected, all who realize its fundamental importance will readily admit.

The book is thought-provoking, presents an old subject in a new light, and is worthy of serious study by all who view with concern the new adjustments required by modern civilization.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND, BERNARD. *The Fall of Protection.* Pp. xi, 372. Price, \$3.00.
New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

The author of this book states in the preface that though he has not exerted himself to be *impartial*, yet he has tried not to be unfair, in the sense of suppressing or misstating facts and arguments which support opinions not his own. This purpose has been steadily maintained in the main part of the work, which consists of an account of the protective system in Great Britain and its fall from 1840 to 1850. Throughout the explanation of the old national system and the colonial system, and in the narrative of Peel's fiscal reforms, 1842-1845, the battle of the corn laws, Peel's conversion, and the repeal of the corn laws and the navigation laws, our author is not only not unfair, but rather gives the impression of impartiality. The general direction in which his sympathies lie is indicated, however, by his minimizing, through a failure to say much about it, the important part which Richard Cobden played in the struggle for repeal. It is indicated also by his belief that it was a mistake to assert that the corn laws had raised or maintained rents, farming profits, or bread prices; or, at least, it was a very great exaggeration of the practical effects of those laws. It is open to question, or at least difficult to prove, he maintained, whether the English corn laws, *while they lasted*, ever raised the rent of a farm, or the profits of a farmer, or the price of a loaf. This position, however, seems untenable, when we consider that the price of wheat in England in 1842 (to take our author's own figures) was 57s. per quarter, whereas in Germany it was only 40s. The freight to London being 5s. per quarter, the duty must have kept the English price artificially high, and therefore main-